BITTEK FEELING STIFLED

The Friends of Quay Put Aside Thoughts of Retaliation

Pennsylvania's Republican Convention Commends the Former Senator and Urges Him to Be a Candidnte for Re-election-The Administration Endorsed-The Platform.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 25.- There was a veneering of good feeling in the Repub-Hean State Convention here today, but it was so slight that even a stranger unacquainted with the existing political conditions in Pennsylvania would easily have seen through the transparent surface and perceived the seething bitterness and disappointment beneath.

A night of conference and condolence had in a measure assuaged the first polynant grief of the friends of Col. Matthew Stanley Quay over his rejection by the Senate at Washington, but it will be many days and nights before the men who stand ao loyally back of the leader of the party in the State will forget or forgive the men who were responsible for his undoing.

It was plainly apparent throughout the consention proceedings today that the leaders of the party had determined in the night to put saide all thoughts of retal-iation against President McKiniey. The platform praised his Administration and there was not anywhere throughout the proceedings the slightest note of discord affecting the national policy.

affecting the national policy.

Governor Stone was invited to address the convention and he made it very clear that the Republicans of Pennsylvania had not only stood shoulder to shoulder with Mr. McKinley during his Administration thus far, but declared that they would stand back of him throughout the next four years. The Platform.

The platform was read by Senator Penrose and is as follows:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their rep-The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their representatives in convention assembled, event congratulations to their fellow-Republicans throughout the intimo on account of the prosperors conditions everywhere existing and the contentinent and happiness enjoyed by the American people under the administration of President McKinley. All these conditions have resulted from four years of Republican rule in our national affairs. We, therefore, reaffirm the doctrines enunciated in the last Republican national platform and again congratulate the people upon the faithful fulfillment of all the pleages therein contained.

full fulfillment of all the pleages therein contained.

The business, economie, and social conditions pressifing in the country at the close of the Cleveland Administration were deplocable. In dustry was pursiyared; trade and commerce larguished, lumness was unsettled; monetary values were uncertain, and the public treasury was depleted. All these conditions are now changed. All these conditions are now changed. All branches of industry are active, and less than one per cent of our population is memployed. Our export trade is larger than evel known in our history; basiness is active and remunerative monetary values are permanently settled, and in the public treasury a large surplus replaces the deficit of the last Administration. These splendid conditions are largely due to the wise and patriotic administration of the President. We firmly support and fully endorse his Administration, and again record the wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be renominated to lead our hosts to victory at the November election, and to this end we instruct the delegates this day elected to favor his candidacy in the National Convention.

For the mational defence, for the re-enforcement.

pelation similar to that tavorates ach branch of Congress, so that American owned, and American many

d employing at, ion of the United States Senators by

and ple-liged himself to a policy that would pa if the indebtedness and thus restore the credit of the Commonwealth. His steadfast adherence to of the innesteeness and thus restore the credit of the Commonwealth. His stardfast adherence to his avowed purpose has resulted in wiping out the fellect and the accommission of a simpling of all treast four million dollars, with which to pay the school appropriation, which can be liquidated if full at maturity for the first time in severa years. The State is how upon a sound financia basis, for all of which we condially commond on whise executive and the accounting officers of the chief executive and the accounting officers of the Commonwealth. We also commond the Governor for his vigorous and importial enforcement of the pure food laws, in requiring the prosecution of al known offenders without regard to persons, posi-

whose of success without regard to persons, posi-tion, or party.

We again record our firm conviction that in the appointment of the Hole Martines Starley Quay as a member of the Inited States Senate from Pennsylvania, General Stone was acting within his constitutional authority, and the thanks of the Republicans of Prinsylvania are due to Hon. John P. Elkin, Attorney General, for his mas-terly and logical argument before the Elections Committee of the United States Senate, clearly demonatrating the existence of this power in the chief expective of the State. We deplore the action of the United States Senate in deriving us the right of full representation to which we are en-titled under the Federal Constitution. We still contend that the Governor had constitutional au-thority to make the appointment, and in selectthority to make the appointment, and in select-ing the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay he was act-



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to a fact, not a theory. We're too big in the business to stop improving and strengthening our business at every point. Petter cutting and fitting this season is the improvement :rost noticeable.

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commend the Hon. Boles Penrose for his insistence upon the right of Pennsy vani-full representation in the United State We still affect to the doctrine that the

which he looks after the many and varied in erists of his constituents. The Republican party of Pennsylvania has at wave shood for an honest ballot and a fair count in the furtherance of this idea in act was passed in 1801, known as the Baker ballot law, for the

1801, known as the Boker ballot law, for the pose of protecting the citizen in the exerci-tic elective tranchise. his set was passed by a Republican Legislative the instance of the Ballot flatform Association I was intended to secure a servet and horse-lot, Further safeguards were thrown armos-ballot law by the supplemental set of 182 addition, however, to these laws, we have suc-isdation as will enable the courts to open to

prosented, in all cases where complaint is properly made, alloging fraud in the holding of an election or the counting of the vote cast, so that, if framtulent builds gre placed in the boxes, or A take count has been made, it can be exposed by the courts with expedition and all offenders against the purity of the hallot detected and brought to speedy justice.

We believe in the fundamental principle of government that the will of the majority, properly assertationed, shall always prevail. We declare that this principle applies as well to political parties as to other governmental affairs. The will of the majority must always be ascertained under the rules, customs, and asages of a party organization. Therefore, the princary elections, the county, and State conventions, the senatorial and Congressional conferences and the party caunas have come to be an integral part of the majority of party organization for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the majority of those who have a right to participate therein. We declare it to be the test of the party featly to observe these rules and customs in ascertaining the will of the majority by attentions the sent of the majority in the majority in a party conchare it to be the test of the party less were these rules and customs in piecets will of the majority by attending the vention, conferences, or cancus, and will of the majority has been so ascent in the duty of every person, who claim Republican, to shide by that decision. We commend the business-like adm

We commend the business-like administration of the accounting others of the Commonwealth, Auditor General Levi G. McCauley and State Treasurer James S. Beacom have been vigorous in the performance of all their public daties, especially in the matter of the collection of delinquent taxes against corporations and others. We demand that this policy be continued until all taxes are premptly paid and all delinquents shall have paid their arranges in full. The retiring State Treasurer, Hon. James S. Beacom, came into office at a time when the State treasure was depleted, but has so managed the fiscal affairs of the Commonwealth as to have generally merited and received the commendation of all fair-mindel people. Warrants have been promptly fair-minded people. Warrants have been pupil when presented, and there is at presented and there is at presented and the credit

be a candidate for re-election. He said the people of his district were not only opposed to Quay on general principles, but in regular convention had instructed their representatives not to vote for him in caucus or convention or anywhere else,

There was a polyy demonstration against Flinn, but Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, the presiding officer, gave the delegates to understand that every man entitled to the

floor should have fair play. Senator Ponrose referred to the Pitts-burger's remarks as somewhat anarchistic and then asked him whether as a delegate n the convention he proposed to stand by a action in the matter of majority rule. Flinn wheeled about in the nisle, and shaking his finger at Penrose, retorted that it came with bad grace from the Philadelphian to ask such a question. Films said he was a living witness to the fact that within two or three years Penrose and his friends in Philadelphia deliberately knifed the require candidates of the Republican. The results reviewed below the history. the regular candidates of the Republican

The speaker reviewed briefly the history
party for sheriff and assisted in the election of a boiter. This ended the discussion

service, which began with a tentative \$10. and the convention proceeded to a ballot | 000 appropriation in 1893. It appeared next on Flinn's motion to strike from the plat-form all reference to Quay. It was de-feated by 69 for to 280 against. On a re-sistant Postmaster General, when \$35,000 seventy-six votes had been cust for Fifnn's history, Mr. Moody said, was mislodorous amendment.

Senator E. B. Hardenbergh, of Wayne, was nominated for Auditor General, and Galusha A. Grow, of Sunquehanna and Robert H. Foerderer, of Philadelphia, for Representatives-at-large. Theodore L. Flood had 69 and W. C. Arnold 40. The delegates-at-large are Col. M. S. Quay, John B. Steel, of Greensburg, B. W. Greene, of Cameron County: former Representative John Leisinring, of Wilkenbarre; Representative William Connell, Scranton; James Elverson and Charles Porter, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Frank Reeder, the State Chairman. The electorsat-large are W. C. Arnold, Clearfield; Clarence Wolf, Philadelphia; Frank H. Buhl, Mercer, and A. B. Roberts, Mont-

MONEY FOR PORTO RICO.

A Large Shipment to Aid in Convert-

NEW YORK, April 25 .- A detachment of eix soldiers of the Fifteenth Infantry, under Lieutenant Eppley, U. S. A., guarded the Pime Street entrance of the United States Sub-Treasury today while \$435,000 in coin and currency was removed to a walting track. The money is to be shipped to Porto Rico on the United States trans-port McPherson under direction of William P. Watson and James A. Sample, special

agents of the Treasury Department.

They have been appointed to superintend the conversion of the Porto Rican currency on the basis of 60 cents for each peso. The consignment taken on the McPherson co stats of cents, nickels, eagles, dou eagles, and one, two, and five dollar notes. About \$3,000,000 will be exchanged in this way. After August I the present Porto Rican currency will no longer be lawful money in that island.

The Statue to Grant.

The Joint Committee on the Library, at ts regular meeting yesterday, discussed the question of the unveiling of the Grant statue, which was placed near the west entrance to the rotunda of the Capitol everal weeks 2go. The date selected by he committee was May 19, but, as it is hought desirable that appropriate cere-nories should be held in both houses of Congress on the day of the unveiling, the presiding officers will be consulted before the date is finally fixed, so as to prevent

s conflict with other matters. A Charter Amendment Proposed. Mr. Sullivan yesterday introduced in the Senate a till to amend the charter of the Washington and Mariboro Electric Rail-road Company. The bill provides that in lieu of the portion of the route heretofore granted this company between the inter-sections of Permystrania Avenue east with Railroad Avenue at the crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and with Fifteenth Street east, the company shall allowed to pass along Pennsylvania Avenue and the bridge between the suit

Keep yourselves up to concert pitch by taking **BEECHAM'S PILLS** 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

Successful Opposition to the Pneumatic Tube Mail Service.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, Takes Adverse Action on the Proposed Appropriation of \$725,000 - Charges Made by Mr. Moody-Railway Mail Clerks' Pay.

By a vote of 87 to 50, the Hause yes-terday, in Committee of the Whole, struck out of the Postoffice Appropriation bill the item of \$725,000 for the continuance and extension of the pneumatic tube service new in operation in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia.

The principal speech against the appropriation was made by Mr. Moody, who propriation was made by Mr. Moody, vao on Postoffices and Postroads, said that it is a member of the commission appointed to investigate the postal service. He attacked methods of management of the Poetmatic Tube Company of New York and related several incidents that were not of a creditable nature. He said that not of a creditable nature. He said that directed to the appropriation "it would die

the death of a dog, as it ought to do." The paragraph appropriating for the salaries of officials and employes of the callway mail service was the subject of a two hours' debate, in which Messrs. Tawney of Minnesota, Cummings of New York, and Loud of California, in charge of the bill, made the principal speeches. The paragraph reported made an increase in pay of about \$500,000. Mr. Tawney offered a substitute, making a reclassification of the service, increasing the pay over the amount carried in the bill about \$1,200,600. At the end of the discussion the ute was ruled out of order and the Hous adjourned

The Bill Taken Up.

The House at 12:30 o'clock resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Dalzell in the chair. Consideration was He said that the pneumatic tube service added so little to the acceleration of the mail and its continuance and extension would not be wise. For some parts of the tube, said Mr. Little, the Government was a year. Mr. Loud had stated in his re-Mr. Mann of Illinois said the pneumatic

tube service was of value and interest pri-marily to the cities and he said it was but fair that they should have their part of the experimental service of the Department. On Tuesday the House voted \$1,750,000 for rural free delivery and no one objected. The city of Chicago paid over \$3,000,000 into the Treasury from its net postal receipts and it needed the tube service. Not so much, he said, to transmit the mails from the central office to the railroad stations and vice versa, but to ransmit mail from the central office to the branch stations, especially to the stock yards, which now requires from an hour and a half to two hours each way.

Mr. Moody of Marsachusetts, who said that if the House took the step proposed in the bill, and increased the appropriations half a million dollars, it would not he a question of half a million dollars only, but of many millions added annually, in the near future, to be added to the expenditure for postal service. Mr. Moody declared with great force and earnestness that there seemed to be no sentiment in the He-me or out of it, for the economical

vote it was shown that was inserted in the bill

Replying to a suggestion by Mr. Little of Arkansas, Mr. Moody said that if the at-tention of the House could be directed to the facts in the case "the appropriation would die the death of a dog, as it ought

to do

John E. Milholland, representing the New York Pneumatic Tube Company, taken by the postal committee in 1898. Milholland said that shortly after Nielson retired from the office of Second Assistant Postmaster General the company made an arrangement with him by which for \$1,000 cash and \$10,000 in the company's stock he represented the company for a year at Washington. What service he could render the company in that position, Mr. Moody said, he could not imagine. Continuing, Mr. Moody said:

The commission found that the tubes in New York had been laid by contractors who took for their pay stock and bonds of the company, whose sole value was found-ed upon the contracts of the company with the United States. And it was with a sense of shame that we found that a large part of the stock and bonds was owned by a member of the Committee on Appro

Mr. Livingston of Georgia-Does the tes ony disclose his name

Mr. Moody-Yes. Mr. Livingston-Then name bim.

Mr. Moody-I won't do it. Continuing, Mr. Moody said that a block of the company's stock was sent as a New Year's present to a relative of a prominent member of the House. "And I am glad to say that the return mail was not permitted to leave Washington without arrying with it that dishonoring and dis-And that is the kind of ransaction which you are asked to ex-

The tube service, Mr. Moody said, was

in the hands of two companies only, and if they got the contracts desired the probability was that they would combine. Shaking his head, Mr. Moody said: "Don't come here talking humbug about trusts if you are willing to set this one on its feet." Concluding he said that if the pneumatic tube service were to be extended it should be done by the United States and an extra charge made for its use. An attorney for the tube company had told the committee that in his opinion the United States could establish a system without infringing any patents now out-standing. Warning the House against the reasure that would come upon the men hers for extension of the service, Mr. Meody said that if Congress had one thou-sand peat houses to dispose of every Congressional district would demand its pro portion of them. Rather than enter the course marked out by the hill he wo strike out the appropriation altogether.

The appropriation and service were warmly advocated by Mesers. Roberts of Massachusetts, Bingham of Pennsylvania and Cummings of New York. The latter raid that every newspaper office in New York had its own set of pneumatic tubes. Like the elevator, the passmatic tube has come to stay. Many commercial associa-tions had urged him to support the ap-propriation. They know the value of the service, said Mr. Cummings, and if it was good for husiness houses and newspaper offices, it could not be bad for the public. New York City postoffice paid to the Gov-ernment a net annual revenue of \$5,900,000.

Some of that money went to South Carolina, less to Georgia, and more to Ohio giving the residents of those and other States free rural, delivery.

"If you don't let us," said Mr. Cam-

"If you don't let us," said Mr. Cammings, looking at Mr. Talbert of South Carolina, "take \$725.000 of that money and use it for our own benefit we are the skinned and you are the skinner."

Mr. Pierce of Missouri also advocated the said of the sa Mr. Pierce of Missouri also advocated the appropriation, saying he had been con-verted to the service about a year ago, after a thorough examination. Referring to Mr. Moody's attack upon the appropria-tion, Mr. Pierce eaid it did seem to him that soorthing might be considered in the House oure in a while without the super-vising care of the Committee on Appropria-tions. He had noticed, he said, that in the omiging of members of that committee the opinion of members of that committ

Loud of California, and Fleming of Geor

gia. Mr. Loud, Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, said that

The next matter to invite discussion was if the attention of the House were fully directed to the appropriation "it would die the calaries of officials and employes of the the death of a dog, as it ought to do." the paragraph Mr. Tawney of Minnesota offered the bill to classify the clerks, di-viding them into ten classes. Pending the discussion of this matter a message was received from the Senate announcing its non-concurrence in the amendments made by the House to the Foraker joint resolution regarding the service of Army officers in civil offices in Porto Rico, and ask-ing a conference. This was agreed to and Mesers. Cooper of Wisconsin, Cannon of Illinois, and Jones of Virginia, were ap-pointed as House managers.

Railway Mail Clerks' Pay

Supporting his substitute, Mr. Tawney said that the provision reported in the bill carried a total increase of pay of only \$140,000, benefiting but 21 per cent of the clerks, and these at the expense of the other 79 per cent of their associates. Unthen resumed of the Postoffice Appropria- der his substitute the increase of pay tion bill. The pending paragraph was that | would be \$1,200,000 and would benefit 91 appropriating for the pneumatic tube per cent of the clerks. His substitute, service. Mr. Little of Arkansas re- said Mr. Tawney, had been recommended served a point of order against the item by the Postoffice Department and was sup-

tube, said Mr. Little, the Government was a year. Mr. Loud and stated in his repaying \$5 a foot and for eight and a haif miles \$225,660. If it were extended to the cities of the country generally the cost would amount to millions. Only first-class matter was handled in the tubes and of that it handled but 80 per cent.

The description of the country generally the cost in the service of the Government. He salaries of a number of office clerks and that it handled but 80 per cent.

The description of the country generally the cost in the service of the Government. He salaries of a number of office clerks and employes running up to \$1.500 a year. The country postal clerks were the best paid employes. salaries of a number of office clerks and employes running up to \$1,500 a year. The run from Chicago to Minneapolis occu-pied the clerks twenty continuous hours; after a rest of seven hours they returned to Chicago, remaining fifteen hours in the cars. For this trip, one way, the highest paid postal derk received \$10.50, while the railroad company paid three engineers who made the trip \$30.28.

Mr. Cummings discussing the amendment adopted Tuesday fixing the hours of labor of letter carriers said it was an evasion of the eight hour law and he severely crit icised the Postoffice Department for its re fusal in the past to observe the law,

gave notice that in the House he would demand a yes and nay vote on it. Mr. Loud; responding to the statement made by Mr. Tawney regarding the hours of labor by rallway mail clerks, said that the statements left the impression that the clerks worked seventeen hours a day. But as a matter of fact no clerk now, nor ever did, work on an average more than eight hours a day for thirty days at a time Mr. Loud dwelt at some length on the amendment adopted Tucsday and attacked yesterday by Mr. Cummings, which he asserted then and repeated now, was approved by the letter carriers. This was devied by Mr. Cummings and Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, and finally Mr. Loud said that he would agree to return to the from and give the genifemen opposed to it an opportunity to present their objections and keep it out of the bill. Mr. Tawney's substitute for the Postoffice Co. mittee then rose. At 5:05 o'clock the House adjourned until today.

THE IDAHO MINE TROUBLES.

The cross-examination of Bartlett Sinclair, Governor Steumenberg's representative at Wardner during the Cocur d'Alene

In view of the fact that the Posses

4.126,600, as against \$1,726,022 for the curriots, was conducted by Attorney Robertson yesterday. There was nothing in the manner of the attorner toward the witness Mr. Moody quoted from the testimony of which would suggest that they had nearly come to blows during Tuesday's proceedings. Mr. Robertson questioned the witness upon his interpretation of the Constitution and statutes of the State of Idaho. Mr. Sinclair stated that he did not spend much time in examining the law for he received his instructions from Gov-ernor Steumenberg and did his best to forlow them, presuming that the Governor was advised by competent authority.

The witness was questioned as to the instructions which he had given to have miners pursual across the State line into Montana and there arrested without war rant or requisition. He replied that he had instructed his deputies, but not the military authorities, to follow miners and arrest them, even if they had to go across the State line. He told the committee that he himself would take the responsi bility and enswer to Governor Smith, of Montana, if the legality of this procedure should be questioned or trouble ensue,

MR. KING SWORN IN

B. H. Roberts' Successor Sented in the House of Representatives.

William H. King, Representative from Utah to succeed Brigham H. Roberts, was sworn in as a member of the House yesterday. The journal baving been read, Mr. Lanham of Texas was recognized and presented the credentials of Mr. King. who was elected on April 2. The creden tials were read and being found to be in due form Mr. King was escorted to the bar by Mr. Lanham and was sworn in. He was a Representative in the Fifty-fifth Congress, declining to be a candidate for the present Congress. He was a candidate for election as Senator to succeed Frank J. Cannon, but the Legislature failed to elect. He was greeted with applause.

Mr. King was born in Fillmore, Millard County, Utah, in June, 1862. He attended the district schools, the Brigham Young Academy, and Slate University, and then went to Ann Arbor, Mich, from which institution he was graduated. He is a practicing lawyer. He was elected to various offices in Fillmore City and Millard County and held for four years the office of county attorney. He was county clerk for two years, city attorney for six years, city assessor and collector for two years, city recorder for two years, member of the city council for two years, and was also a school trustee. He was elected to the Utah Legislature when he was twenty-two years old and re-elected two years later. In 1889 he removed to Provo and entered actively upon the practice of law. In July Supreme Court of Utah by Mr. Cleve-

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THE SENATE PROGRAMME.

Determined Opposition to the Ship Subsidy and Canal Bills.

With the Porto Rican question dispos of the way permanently Congress has set-tled down to business with a determination among the leaders to bring the session to an end before the meeting of the Republican National Convention at Phil-adelphia June 19. Only two matters on which the Republicans are united remain undisposed of in addition to the appropria-tion bills and other necessary routine legizlation. These are the joint resolutions giving the President control of the Philippines and the Clark case. When they are out of the way it is probable that the road will be cisared to adjournment,

At present it is the programme of the Senate leaders, and to which those of the House are not inclined to seriously ob-ject, to let the Nicaraguan Canal bill and the Ship Subsidy bill go over until next session and to prevent consideration of any legislation on which there is not unanimlegislation on which there is not unanimity 6. Republican opinison. This programme will be carried out if the friends of the Ship Subsidy bill are not strongenough to defeat it. Senators Hanna and Frye are the especial champions of the measure, to the passage of which the party is pledged, but Mr. Allison, Chairman of the steering committee; Mr. Aldrich, the tactical manager of the Senate Republication. tactical manager of the Senate Republicans, and other influential Senators think would be bad policy to press the bill at

There is less opposition to it now however than before it was amended to meet the views of Messrs. McMillan of Michigan, Nelson of Minnesota, McBride of Oregon, and other members of the Commerce Committee who criticised its provisions as being drawn in the interest of the big ocean vessel owners. These Senators are all friendly to the bill now, but are divided in opinion as to the wisdom of passing it at this session. Mr. McMillan, for instance, thinks with Mesers. Allison and Aldrich that Congress should rest on its record after the Philippines resolution is lisposed of and adjourn as soon as possible. As the matter now stands the chances are that when the Senate attering committee definitely arranges the programme for the remainder of the session t will not include the passage of the Ship subsidy bill or the bill for the construction

of the Nicaraguan Canal, even if the House shall pass the Hepburn bill, which is not impossible, as two days have been set apart for its consideration THE BERLIN SENSATION.

dorff, court chamberiain during the reign he was an inhabitant, not of West Vir-of the Emperor Frederick III. is a sub-ject of much interest among diplomata, salso held to be unfounded. One member-but it seemed impossible last evening to again particulars of the event, as representatives of the foreign embassies and delegations pleaded ignorance. M. G. Seckendorff, the younger brother of the count
who is sgid to have married the Empress
Alowager, could not be found lust evening
at his office in the New York Tribune B.reau, and friends indicated that he was
leath to digrass the subject. loath to discuss the subject.

Interest Here in the Marriage of the

Lord Pauncefete, the British Ambassa-Attorney Robertson.

The cross-examination of Bartlett Sin- nothing at all about the facts in the case

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was

In view of the fact that the Empress rent fiscal year, and \$1,709,100 for 1891. toria, her marriage would have almost as as to the value of seeds furnished through much interest in England as in Berlin.

The Francisco Via Berlin.

The Empress Dowager-Victoria Ade-laide Mary Louisa as she was christened-is the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and is now nearly sixty years old. She has always been famed as the most brilliant and the most intellectual princess

German, and at the request of Prince Albert Edward, her father, she translated und German pamphlet which he rished to consider.

Immediately after the Crimean war Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and heir pre-sumptive to the Prussian throne, met young Victoria at Balmoral. There he wooed the girl who afterward became his bride. She was still so young then that the Queen and the Prince Consort insisted on at least two years' delay in the marriage. The wedding, however, took place by Mr. Carter take its place in London on January 25, 1858. Bismarck objected to the alliance and some of the old court party were ready to cavil at the free and easy manners of the princess; but Berlin received her with hearty wel-come and it required persistent efforts of foes in her own household to make her unpopular. That end, however, was at

inst accomplished.

The opposition from Bismarck continued until the death of Frederick, shortly after he ascended the throne in ISS, after the death of his father. That left her son, young Withelm, the Emperor. The Empress Dowager has had eight

children. Wilhelm, now retaining: Char-lotte, who married the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen: Henry, who married his cousin; Princess Irene of Hesse-Darmstadt; Sigismund, who died before he years old; Victoria, who married Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe; Sophia Dorothea, who married the Prince of Sparand Margaret, who married Prince Prederick of Hesse-Carnel.

Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, last night received a re-port from Surgeon Carmichael, at Honoulu, stating that no new cases of bubonic added, were very good.

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The Conference Report on the Bill Agreed to by the Sen te.

aportant Change Regarding Qualifications of Voters-Senator Scott's Case Discussed-The Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed-Other Business Under Consideration.

The conference report on the bill to proide a government for the Territory of Hawaii was presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Cullom, who made a brief explanation of it. The principal changes made by the last conference, he said, were the striking out of the provision requiring the payment of taxes before the registration of voting and the insertion of a provision that no person shall be imprisoned for non-payment of taxes (as he can be under existing Hawaiian law) or for debt. "Then," suggested Mr. Jones of Arkanas, "if the conference report is adopted

the payment of taxes will not be a pre equisite to voting." "That's it exactly," replied Mr. Cullom

ment for debt. "As I understand it," said Mr. Bacon "all residents of the United States and Hawali are entitled to the right of franchise, without restriction as to the pay ment of taxes.

"That is right," said Mr. Cullom Tillman enquired what had been done with the provision requiring the President to appoint the officials of the Territory from among the residents of Ha-Mr. Cullom replied that on that subject

the bill remained exactly as it had been passed by the Senate. The offices were to be filled by citizens of Hawaii. Mr. Tillman said he thought the same provisions ought to have been inserted in the Porto Rican bill, so that "carpet baggers" should not be "inflicted upon these parts."

Mr. Foraker pointed out that by the pro visions of the Porto Rican hill the Presi-dent, if he saw fit, could appoint all the officers of Porto Rico from citizens of

the island. Mr. Platt of Connecticut gave it as his opinion that the provision of the bill requiring the President to appoint the officials of the island from among the inhabitants was very bad policy, and said that there was no reason why the Presi-dent should be restricted to citizens of the Territory, excluding all citizens of the United States from such offices.

After some further discussion the con-

ference report was agreed to without di-vision.

The resolution declaring Mr. Scott of West Virginia entitled to retain his seat West Virginia entitled to retain his seat in the Senate, which had been reported March 20 from the Committee on Privi-leges and Elections, was taken up, on mo-tion of Mr. McComas, who made a state-ment on the subject. He explained the case in detail as the committee had found it upon investigation, his remarks being practically an elaboration of the report made by the majority of the committee made by the majority of the committee, which concludes with the statement that there were no facts in the case to warrant further investigation.

The remonstrants against Mr. 3-out claimed that he had not had a majority of the joint assembly; that the assembly consisted of ninety-seven votes, of which orty-nine made a majority, and that he THE BERLIN SENSATION.

Interest Here in the Marriage of the Empress Downger.

The news that the Downger Empress of Germany has married Count Secken and that Mr. Scott had been peacefully and fairly elected. Another objection that

th to discuss the subject.

ord Pauncefote, the British Ambassat, was seen in regard to the story that
Downger Empress had suddenly remard. "I thank you for bringing me this
ellicence," said the story Thank you for bringing me this
ellicence," said to be to a Times recognition.

wager is the first born of Queen Vic- The usual annual discussion took place sulted in the defeat of amendments proposed by the committee to reduce the al-lotment for members of Congress from \$90,000 to \$50,000, and to reduce the general item for purchase of seeds from \$170,-

liant and the most intersection princes.

the bill.

On motion of Mr. Tillman an item of Navember 21, 1849.

On motion of Mr. Tillman an item of Navember 21, 1849. As a central sine was a small plotter, the cultivation of hemp to be used for as well as English. Later she mastered cotton bagging. An item of \$10,000 was a well as English. Later she mastered also inserted on motion of Mr. Martin for also inserted on motion of Mr. Martin for an experimental station on the Arlington estate near Washington.

Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a sublic building at Kingston, N. Y., was

The Alaska bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment as to mining locations at Cape Nome. Mr. Hans-brough, who had offered it, said that he was inclined to think that the amendment was rather radical; and he would, therefore, withdraw it, letting the substitute offered

The substitute provides that nothing in the act shall be construed as changing the existing mining laws of the United States. but that in any suit, action, or proceed-ing hereafter commenced, involving the validity of an unpatented mining location in Alaska, the competency of the locator may be put in issue, and the court shall determine whether the locator was, at the time of the location, a citizen of the United States or had declared his intention to become such.

Mr. Bate continued the argument which he had begun last week against the amend-ment and substitute as being in conflict with the rights and interests of the miners. It had been the policy of the Government, he said, to give all poss aivantage to miners, whether citizens gliens, and the proposed amendment v aimed against alien miners. It would be only affect their rights in the future, but it was also retroactive and would apply to locations already made. It should, there-fore, be defeated.

Mr. Pettigrew favored the amendm He denied the claim made on behalf of Laplanders and freated the matter as a conflict between locaters and speculators. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from a former constituent, now resident of Alaska, to show that the Cap Nome gold discovery had been made, no by Laplanters or other allens as claimed out by a party of three miners from Call he summer of 1858 by a man named

Mr. Stewart opposed the amenament. He haracterized the story of Mr. Pettigrew's correspondent and that of the memorial to the President tread in the Senate week) as besh and nonzense, and he ad-vocated the claims of the Laplanders and Norwegians. There was a trick, he de-clared, behind the amendment—a nigger n the woodpile." Without action on the amendment the

After drinking one glass of Heurich's, people do not want any other because Maerzon, Senate, and Lager possess such dellicious flavors which can only be produced from the best mait and hops. 'Phone 634, Arlington Bottling Co., for a case.

adjourned until today.

KIDNEYOR USE WARNER'S THE ONLY SPECIFIC

SPECIAL NOTICES

NO. 524 WON A GOLD WATCH WHICH was disposed of for the benefit of the widow of James Allen. 1t-em A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS for the election of directors of the Washington Safe Deposit Company will be held on Friday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900. Polls open at 12 m. and close at 1 o'clock

TRUSTEES' SALES.

SAM CROSS

(THOS. J. OWEN, Auctioneer.)

p. m. mh29-dtoap27,inc,cm

TRUSTEES SALE OF SEVEN VALUABLE TENEMENTS, SITUATED AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SITH AND Q STS.,

GEORGETOWN,

By virtue of a certain deed of trust defed the 28th day of May, 1899, and recorded in liber 2398, folio 349 et seq. of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will self at public auction, in front of the premises on MONDAY. THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1900, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., all of lets numbered one hundred and eighty-five to one hundred and ninety-one (185 to 191), both inclusive, in Amanda Mackail's sub-division of lot nine in square tweive hundred and seventy-four (1274), together with all improvements therein, consisting of six brick dwellings containing six rouns each and all improvements therein, and one building containing six rouns each sender at the store and cellar.

The property will be seld subject to a prior deed of trust, made to secure an indebtedness of eight thousand and seven hundred dollars, particulars of which will be stated at time of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay the remainder in cash, \$200 of which will be paid on day of sale and the remainder in tend say thereafter. Title good or — sale. These houses will first be offered separately.

JOHN TAYLOR ARMS, SAM & DHURY, appo-d&ds-exSu Trustees, \$10 F st. nw.

PROPOSALS.

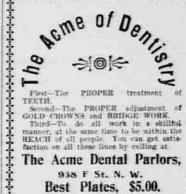
PROPOSAL FOR LIBRARY BUILDING, -Office of PROPOSAL FOR LIBRARY BUILDING.—Office of Superintendent of Construction, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1990.
Scaled proposals for the construction of the building for the Washington Public Library on Mount Vermon Square, an this city, will be received at this office at 2 O'CLOCK p. m., ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF MAY, 1999, and then publicly opened. Specifications, general instructions, and conditions, and blank forms of proposal may be had and the drawings seen on application to this office, or to the architects, Ackerman & Ross, 136 Fifth Avenue, New York Cry. BERNARD R. GREEN, Superintendent of Construction.

pp25.26.27.28.my72.48

ap25,26,27,28,my22.14

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C. Washington, D. C., April 23, 1990.—Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., Saturday, June 30, 1990, for farnishing and creeting in this city two vertical triple expansion crank and fly wheel condensing pumping engines, each having a capacity of twenty million (20,000,000). U. S. gallons in twenty-four (24) hours. Specifications and blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office. JOHN B. WIGHT, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners, D. C. ap25-95, exs., en.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., APRIL 33, WASHINGTON BARRACKS, B. C. APPEL 38, 1900. Sealed preposals in triplicate will be received lare until NOON, MAY 23, 1900, for constructing frame ambulance stable at this post. United States reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thread, information furnished on application. Envelopes cloud be endorsed "Proposals for Ambulance Stable." E. S. BENTON, Q. M. ap25,24,25,26 my21,22



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Now there's a good deal in knowing HOW to launder summer shirts of delicate colors. The merchant's guarantee of FAST COLOR may mean all that is honest—but colors are liable to be fugitive—but all the care needed to insure and save tinta shall be exercised by us. 'Phone 1557.

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House & Herrmann, 901-903 Seventh Street

Cor. of ! (Eye) Street. UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE, Indertaker and Livery. 277 Penn. Ave. nw., Washington, D. C.

DIED. WEAVER On Wednesday, April 25, 1996, at 130 a.m., Mr. OREN W. WEAVER, Clinic lick, Department of Labor,

COUGHEIN-On Tuesday, April 24, 1900, at 5 a